THE CHOLERA

DEFRIVED OF ITS HORRORS BY PUBLISHING AND EN RICHING THE BLOOD.

NOW IS THE TIME There is none equal to

TO USE A PREVENTIVE.

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED PLUID

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. THE CHOLERA

Is defective vitalization of the blood, and when the blood loses its

body, and the intestines open their myriad bleed ressels, and all the sibumbees or fleab-making material passes of from the bowels.

PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE.



IN ' fHE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes then p. and HELMEOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EX-FRA LT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.

> GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK SEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

PT BRADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASE:



Extract of Saraparilla. It cleames and renovates the blood, fustils the vigor of health into the cyclero, and purpos out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow and runkle in the blood.



they may attack. THOUSANDS DIE ANNUALLY from pro tracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visitive borpital, asylum or prison, and satisfy yourself of the truthful peer of the assection. The gretum best resists the intends of these dis

HELMBOLD'S

This is the testimony of thousands who have used and prescribed is by the last 16 years.



AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico Chirur posi Review, on the subject of the extract of Sarasparilla in veneral affections, by Renjamin Travers, F. R. S., &c. Epsaking of Syphilis, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states, "That we remedy is equal to the Estruct of Sarasparilla; its power is extractionary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is to



TWO TABLESPOONFULS of the Extract of Seresparilla added

The descriton is same-dingly troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it fresh every day, and the simp is still more objectionable, as
is weaker than the descritons for a fluid saturated with sugar is
receptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than
water alone, and the simp is otherwise objectionable, for the patient
is frequently nemested, and the stomach surfeited by the large proparties of sugar taken with each dose of Barsaparilla, and which is
af no use whatever, except to keep the deportion from spalling.

Bore the advantages and superiority of the Field Extract in a compositive view are strikingly manifest.



HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES KIDNEY DISEASE. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES RHEUMATISM. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES URINARY DISEASES. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES GRAVEL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES STRICTURES.

RELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES DEOPSY.



THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO THESE SAYBAUTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO BE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very phoeni use in all the State HOSFITALS and PUBLIC SANITA-BY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private receipe, and are considered as invaluable recording.

Tricipal Depot, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL

Sold by Drogglets everywhere.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

The Case of Jefferson Davis-His Indictment and the Prospect of a Trial.

Confirmations by the Senate.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Saulsbury's Resolves of Thanks to the President.

THE REIMBURSEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IMMENSE LAND GRANTS VOTED.

PROTECTION OF THE AMERICAN FISHERIES.

The Military Grade of General.

THE BANKRUPT BILL LOST-70 TO 73.

Washington, Tuesday, April 10, 1866. MR. STEPHENS BEFORE THE RECONSTRUCTION COM-MITTER.

Alex. H. Stephens will be called before the Reconstruction Committee to-morrow to testify upon the past and present condition of the South. FREE MAILS FOR SOLDIERS.

The Hon. John B. Alley's bill, which passed the House to-day, allows all soldiers' memorials, or certificates of military records, whether printed or written, or part both, to go through the mails at the same rate as printed matter. It was asked for by Gen. Grant and others.

EARLY ADJOURNMENT.
Both Senate and House adjourned to-day early, not having any important bills ready to act upon.

THE TAX BILL.

the contrary, the Waye and Means Committee have not yet agreed upon any part of the Tax bill, and will not for several days to come; there seems to be a great deal of trouble to get harmonious action upon the details of the

While the Senate was in Executive Session to-day an attempt was made to get Lewis D. Campbell confirmed as Minister to Mexico, but it failed; and it is not now likely

he will be confirmed. FRANK BLAIR'S NOMINATION as Collector of Internal Revenue at St. Louis, has not yet

been acted upon. JENCKES'S DNKEUPT BILL was finally lost to-day in the House by a vote of 70 to 73,

and will probably now be all and oned, although Mr. Conk-ling introduced another just as the House adjourned, but the hostility of Thadeus Stevens and others is so powerful as to defeat any bill looking to that end.

The Joint Committee on Prating to-day had up the

is to be fitted with cuts and engravings. It will be very costly, and would, if carried out, exceed in value anything of the kind ever published in Europe; but the Committee are not disposed to expend such a large sum of

A TOUR THROUGH THE SOUTH.

Gens. Fullerton and Steedman leave to-morrow for a tour through the Southern States to report their condition to the President. The latter is of known conservative

COLORED PEOPLE'S CELEBRATION.

April 16, being the anniversary of the emancipation of the colored people of the District of Columbia, it is to be celebrated by them with a grand procession. They will have no banners, but a portrait of Abraham Lincoln, and no emblems but the Stars and Stripes. They have invited Senators Wilson, Nye, Trumbuil and Sumner to address them in mass meeting.

Mr. Dawes of Massachusetta procured the passage of a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to the disposition of the awards for the arrest of Booth, Harold and Alzerott. It is understood that the distribution has been made and approved of. The money will be disbursed in a few days by the Secretary of War.

JEFF. DAVIS. The House Judiciary Committee have called on the Bureau of Military Justice for information as to the testimony against Jeff. Davis. Among that evidence, which is mainly circumstantial, but of closely fitting links, is an autograph letter of Davis favoring the assassination of the President, and written by him after Booth had informed him that the plan to kidnap the President had to be aban-

doned as impracticable. The records of the secret service of the Confederacy have also been procured by Gen. L. C. Baker, and will throw much light upon many of their infamous schemes. P. BDONS GRANTED.

The President to-day granted 15 pardons to men of the

The new Cabinet mongers are again busy to-night, and though daily doomed to disappointment are none the less persevering in their intrigues and prophecies.

SALE OF RAILBOAD PROPERTY. Gen. H. L. Robinson's sale of material of United States military railroad will be resumed to-morrow. The last of the rolling stock and the gorgeous saloon car built for Mr. Lincoln will be sold. The sales so far have realized nearly \$2,500,000.

BREECH-LOADERS.

Gen. Hancock's Examining Board on breech-loading rifles continue to receive new models. To-day they ex-amined one invented by Col. B. H. Jenks of Philadelphia, which loads and fires 32 rounds per minute, or 100 rounds in three minutes and twenty seconds, which is pronounced by the Board to be the most rapid firing ever achieved.

ADJUTANT-GEN. TROMAS has returned from Mississippi.

PENNSYLVANIA REIMBURSED.

Mr. Myers's bill for the reimbarsement of Pennsylvania passed finally, to-day, in the Senate, and now only needs the President's signature to become a law.

GOV. CURTIN, who has been here some days, left for Harrisburg tonight.

Gen. Strong, sent out some time since by Gen. Howard, on an inspecting tour through the South, reports the affairs of the Bureau as progressing favorably. Nearly all of the freedmen are omployed at good wages, and people generally acquiesce in the new system of free labor.

INTERNAL REVENUE. Receipts from Internal Revenue to-day amounted to

INDIAN TREATY. A treaty between the United States and that portion of

the Chippewa tribe residing in the State of Minnesota has finally been concluded, providing for their removal from the Lake Superior gold mining district, which is at present overrun with enterprising whites in search of the SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LEAGUE AND THE PRESIDENT.

city last night, a motion introduced to make President Johnson an honorary member of the association was very premptly laid on the table. After considerable discussion, a vote of thanks as a substitute was passed, tendering to the President the thanks of the association for his appreciation of the services of the soldiers and sailors of

SEASONABLE NOMINATIONS.

The South Carolina Leader, printed at Charleston, and the organ of the freedmen, nominates for President, in 1868, Gen. U. S. Grant; for Vice-President, the Hon. W. B. Kelley of Pennsylvania. The platform to be loyalty

The House, on the principle that it is never too late to do a good thing, to-day gave Major-Gen. Hancock a vete of thanks for his gallant services through the war, by unanimous vote. There has not been a time for several years when the resolution would not have passed had it

been presented.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 10, 1866.

INDIAN TREATY PROCLAIMED.

The President has proclaimed the treaty made between the United States and the Winnebago Indians. This tribe convey to the Government all their right, title and interest in their present reservation in the territory.

of Dakota. In consideration of this the United States cede land to them in Nebraska, and agree to subsist them for one year in their new home and furnish them with saw and grist-mills, agricultural implements, guns, borses, and whatever may be necessary to their domestic comfort.

baw and grastmills, agricultural amplements, guns, borses and whatever may be necessary to their domestic control.

THE Derician is a sproved and signed the deficiency appropriation bill. Among the items are the following of the control of the Light Hones Boards to reistablish lights and other aids to Navigation discontinued by the enemy on the Southern Coast, 100,000; for refurnishing and repairing the President's House, \$46,000, in addition to \$5,000 for repairing the president in House, \$46,000, in addition to \$5,000 for repairing the president to the death and burial of Abraman Lincola, \$50,000; for the purchase of Ford's Theater the expenses incident to the death and burial of Abraman Lincola, \$50,000; for the purchase of Ford's Theater the expenses incident to the death and burial of Abraman Lincola, \$50,000; for the purchase of Ford's Theater the expenses incident to the death and burial of Abraman Lincola, \$50,000; for the purchase of Ford's Theater the expenses incident to the death and burial of Abraman Lincola, \$50,000; for the purchase of Ford's Theater the expenses incident to the death and burial of Abraman Lincola, \$50,000; for the purchase of Ford's Theater the expenses incident to the death and burial of Abraman Lincola, \$50,000; for the purchase of Ford's Theater the expenses incident to the death and burial of Abraman Lincola, \$50,000; for the purchase of Ford's Theater the expenses incident to the death and burial of Abraman Lincola, \$50,000; for the purchase of Ford's Theater the expenses incident to the death and burial of Abraman Lincola, \$50,000; for the purchase of Ford's Theater the expenses incident to the Chief of the season of the purchase of Ford's Theater the expenses incident to the Chief of the Chi The Attorney-General of the United States about the same time expressed himself against the dectrine of "constructive presence," giving the opinion that Jefferson Devis and others of the insurgents ought to be tried in some one of the States or Districts in which they in person respectively committed the crimes with which they may be charged. None of the justices of the Supreme Court have held Circuit Courts in these States and Histories since actual hostilities ceased, and, he adds, when the courts are open and the laws can be peacefully administered and enforced in these States, whose people rebelled against the Government, when thus peace shall have come in fact and in law, the persons now held in military custedy as prisoners of war, and who may not have been tried and convicted for offenses against the laws of war, should be transferred into the custody of the laws of war, should be transferred into the custody of the proper districts, to be tried for such high crimes and misdemeaners as the salest against them. I think that it is the plain doty of the President to came criminal prosecutions to be instituted before the proper tribunals and at the proper times against some of these who were mainly instrumental in inaugurating and most conspicuous in conducting the late hostilities. It will be recollected that the President

instituted before the proper tribunals and at the proper times sgainst some of these who were mainly instrumental in inaugurating and most conspicuous in conducting the late hostilities. It will be recollected that the President, in his Annual Message, said that strong objections had been urged to holding those Courts in any of the States where the Rebellion has existed, and it was ascertained by inquiry that the Circuit Court of the United States would not be held in the District of Virginia, during the Autumn or Winter, nor until Congress should have an opportunity to consider and act on the whole subject. To the deliberation of Congress, he added, the restoration of this branch of civil authority was necessarily referred, with the hope that early provision would be made for the resumption of all its functions, in order that persons charged with the commission of treason should have fair and impartial trials in the highest civil tribunals of the country. Congress has not yet, however, passed any act in accordance with this recommendation to remove the objections of Chief-Justice Chase, and here the matter rests for the present.

objections of University of the Parties for the present,
REBEL APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON. REBEL APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON.

It has been reliably ascertained that applications have been made and are now pending for pardon by 86 cx-members of the Rebel Congress; 132 ex-graduates of West Point, but who served in the Rebel army; 127 Rebel Generals, including Bragg, Longstreet, Beauregard, and several of the Lees; also, 32 prominent ex-Rebel officials, and 116 ex-United States officers who held positions in the Rebel service.

the Rebel service.

MAIL SERVICE ACROSS THE PLAINS.

The Post-Office Department has made a contract to run another overland mail from the western terminus of the eastern end of the Union Pacific Railroad, by way of Smoky Hill to Denver City, and thence to California. This gives two daily lines across the Plains. The service is to be commenced on the 15th inst. by Halliday's Overland Mail Company.

TREASURY CIRCULAR.

The Secretary of the Treasury has justissued the following circular to Collectors and other officers of the Customs, and to Supervising and local Inspectors of Steamboats:

toms, and to Supervising and local Inspectors of Steamboats:

Treasury Department, April 7, 1866.

Upon careful consideration, based upon the reports of practical chemists, I am of the opinion that crude petroleum, naptha, beazing and benzole should be classed among the explosive burning finids referred to in the seventh and eighth sections of the Steamboat act of August 30, 1852. Therefore, on and after the 1st day of May, next, no vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam, and carrying passengers, will be permitted to transport either of the articles above named without having first procured a special license therefor, as provided by the 5th chanse of the 9th section of the act above referred to. A failure to procure such license embjects the delinquent to the penalty imposed by the 25th section of the same act.

II. McCualocu, Sec. of the Treasury CONPIREMED.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate te-day, in Executive Session, confirmed the

The Senate to-day, in Executive Session, continued to following nominations:
Daniel W. Ballard of Oregon to be Governor of Idaho, in the place of Caleb Lyon; and Richard C. McCormick of Arizona to be Governor of the Territory of Arizona; Moses Hallett, Chief-Justice; Uriah R. Halloway to be Marshal, and Frank Hall to be Secretary of Colorado; James P. L. Carter of Tennessee to be Secretary of Arizona, in the place of Mr.

of Tennessee to be Secretary of Arrivan, in the MeCormick.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations for Consuls:

Herman Leib, at Bay of Jalands; Henry Toony, at Munich; James L. Kernon, at Chin-Kiang; Francis Colton at Venice, and James Martin at Barbadoes; William Royers to be Surveyor of Steamboats for the Tenth District. Among others, the following-named to be postmasters: Caroline S. Fowkes, Clorksburg, West Va; L. Bradford Frince, Flushing, N. Y.; J. M. Hedrick, Ottowa, Iowa; Mrs. Caroline E. Bidgehan, Lebanon, Pa.; Mr. Stewart, Ringhamton, N. Y.; Albert J. Lowry, Flacerville, Cal.; John Lyte, Oroville, Cal.; William Stowe, Springfield, Mass., James Lew, Jr., Suspensiou Bridge, N. Y.; James Allen, Jr., Bloomington, N. Y.

To be Marchals—A. P. Blocken Western, and Gen. W. Breckinridge Eastern District of Texas, and John S. Keyes for the District of Massachusetts.

To be Autoracy—E. B. Turner Western and D. B. Baldwin Eastern District of Texas, and Alfred Russell, Eastern District of Michigan; Lieut.-Com. Homer C. Blake to be Commander in the Navy, Samuel D. Houston of Kansas to be Receiver of Public Lands for Junction City, Kansas; Geo. B. Wright of Ohio to be Agent for the Blackfoet and other Indians.

The Senate confirmed the nominations of Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue for all the Districts of North Carolina, and also E. G. Webb Assessor First District of Pennsylvanis; Manusel B. Field, Collector Sixth District of Pennsylvanis; Manusel B. Field, Collector Sixth District of

The Sonate confirmed the noninations of Assessor's and Co-lectors of Internal Revenue for all the Districts of North Carolina, and also E. G. Webb Assessor First District of Pennsylvania; Mauneal B. Field, Collector Sixth District of New-York, and Allen C. Churchill, Collector Eighteenth District New-York; Harvey Chase, Collector Tenth District of Ohio; Thompson B. Oldham, Collector Minth District of Kentucky; Robert H. Foster, Assessor, Eighteenth District of Pennsylvania.

Sea Islands reports to the Commissioner that the number of contracts made by him or the military authorities on Edisto, Wadunalaw, John's and James Island, South Carolina, daring the month of March, 1866, was 55, including 2,388 freed people. Many more contracts have been made which were not reported from the different islands in season to be embraced in the report of the Superintendent. Requisitions have been received at the Freedman's Bureau for about 300 freedmen to go to Arkansaa and Mississippi. This demand increases the number to be furnished, for which requisitions have been made, to over 700 persons. No freedmen or women need now be idle because of scarcity of employment. There is plenty to do, and, owing to the want of laborers in the South and South-West, planters are paying very liberal wages. XXXIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE..... WASHINGTON, April, 10, 1866.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Mr. SUMMER presented the position of Wm. Gilmore Simms and others for an international copyright law, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Rela-

COAST SURVEY REPORT.

Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for the printing of 1,000 copies of the Coast Survey Report of 1865, for the use of the Senate, and 1,000 copies for distribution by the Superintendent of

the Coast Survey.

The resolution was adopted.

The resolution was adopted.

INVALID PENSIONS.

Friday next was set apart for the consideration of the bills from the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Senate to present to the Secretary of State the bill to protect all the people in their civil rights and furnish the means for their vindication, together with the signatures of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House, aftesting that the act was passed by a two-thirds vote of both Houses, etc.

Mr. McDougall protested that the bill had not received a two-thirds vote because the Senate was not fully represented when the bill was passed.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. SAULSBURN'S ESTIMATE OF THE PRESIDENT.

ject up again on Friday next.

Mr. Van Winkie, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, reported with amendments the bill to amend the postal laws.

It reduces the fine for deficing or injuring mail matter or letter or pillar boxes from \$1,000 to \$500, and the imprisonment under certain cases.

The Committee asked to be excused from the Senate bill to amend the postal laws. In lieu of it the Heuse bill was reported, as above,

REIMOLESING PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. Wilson called up the bill to reimburse the State of Pennsylvania for the expenses in calling out the militia of that State in the Government service.

- thoras - Section of War to pay to the State of Pennsylvania a sum not exceeding \$500,000, for the

The bill was passed. LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL.

Mr. POMEROY called up the bill to grant 100,000 acres of
the public lands to aid in the construction of a ship canal
from Lake Superior to Lac La Belle in the State of Michi-

from Lake Superior to Lac La Belle in the State of Michigan.
The bill was passed.
Southern Minnesota Road.
The bill making a grant of lands to aid in the construction of the Southern Minnesota Railroad was passed.
LECTURE IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.
Mr. WILSON called up the resolution to grant the use of the South Chamber to Mrs. M. C. Walling to deliver a lecture on the Condition of the South, on Tuesday evening, the 17th inst.
The resolution was passed.
On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the Senate then, at 1:40 p. m., went into Executive Session, and at 2:30 additioning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

VOTES ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. CHANLER (N. Y.) stated that if he had been present yesterday when the voto was taken on the Civil Rights bill, he would have voted in the negative.

Mr. Drhoos (Mich.) said that he had been called out by unavoidable business yesterday, and was absent but?7 minutes; when he came back the bill was passed. Any one who knew him knew that he would not have dodged the question if he had been present; he would have voted "aye."

"aye."

THE AWARD COMMISSION.

Mr. DAWES (Mass.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to furnish the House with the findings of the Commission in the case of the awards for the captors of Booth and Harold.

FOREIGN DECORATIONS FOR AMERICAN OFFICERS.

Mr. CULLOM (III.), from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the joint resolution of the Senate authorizing Admiral Paulding and Commodore William Radford to accept decorations from the King of Italy, in recognition of their services rendered to the frigate Re d'Italia.

recognition of their services rendered to the frigate Re d'Italia.

RULES OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. PAINE asked leave to offer a resolution, instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire into and report upon the expediency of providing, by amendment to the rules, that when the House shall have under consideration a bill or joint resolution returned by the President with his objections, neither the motion to lay it on the table or to postpone it indefinitely shall be in order.

Objection was made.

Mr. Highly, from the Committee of Mines and Mining, reported back the resolution recommending the removal of the United States Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C., to Holse City, Idaho Territory, and moved its reference to the Committee of Ways and Means. It was so referred.

Mr. ECKLEY presented a joint resolution of the Genegal Assembly of the State of Ohio, asking an unconditional duty on woel, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRINTING THE COAST-SURVEY.

Mr. LATHAM, from the Committee on Printing, re-

PRINTING THE COAST-SURVEY.

Mr. LATHAM, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution, to print one hundred extra copies of the Coast-Survey for the year 1865, for distribution by the Superintendent; and fifteen hundred copies for distribution by members. Adopted.

A DRAWBRIDGE.

Mr. INGERSOLL introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a drawbridge in the squeduct across the Potomac River at Georgetown, D. C., which was read twice, and referred to the Committee for the District of Colum-

bis.

CLAIMS ON THE QUARTERMASTER.

Mr. FARQUEAR offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Quartermaster's Department to audit and pay the just claims of loyal citizens for horses, mules, and other personal property, seized and appropriated by the Rebels under Morgan, in Indiana and Ohio, in July, 1863.

seized and appropriated by the Rebels under Morgan, in Indiana and Ohio, in July, 1863.

FREE POSTAL PRIVILEGES.

Mr. Alley, from the Post-Office Committee, reported an act to provide that the soldiers' individual memorial shall be carried through the mails at the usual rate of printed matter. It was considered and passed.

Mr. RAYMOND obtained permission to make a report from the Committee of Foreign Affairs. He stated that some days since a resolution was referred to that committe, calling on the Secretary of the Navy to send armed vessels to the fisheries adjacent to the British Provinces. He was instructed to make a preliminary report. It might be of some interest to the House to state the circumstances which had made the present attention to this subject a matter of necessity. It grew out of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854. The original right of the Americans to partake in the fisheries on the coast of Newfoundland had been enjoyed in common with the other colonists previous to their independence, and had been recognized as an existing right by the Treaty of 1783. It was not conceded, not a privilege granted, but a right, admitted and recognized as a right undor that treaty. The Americans had continued to fish there till the War of 1812. By the Treaty of 1814 no provision had been made for the subject, the American Commissioners who were authorized to negotiate at Ghent having been expressly instructed by their Government not to allow the right of fishing on the coast to be drawn into the question at all. The matter had been, therefore, left precisely as it had been before their Government not to allow the right of saing of the coast to be drawn into the question at all. The matter had been, therefore, left precisely as it had been before under the treaty of 1783, which admitted their right to fish; but disturbances had occurred between the rival fishermen which led to the Convention of 1818, Messrs, Gallatin and Rush acting on the part of the United States Government. By that Convention the United States for the results of the Rev. D. H. Hermance, late Chaptain of the 128th Regiment, Now-York Volunteers, which was considered and passed.

Mr. Kerenem, from the same Committee, reported a lain of the 128th Regiment, Now-York Volunteers, which was considered and passed.

Mr. Kerenem, from the same Committee, reported an extension of the 128th Regiment, Now-York Volunteers, which was considered and passed.

nounced and received the right to fish within three miles of the shores of the British Provinces. That was not a concession by Great Britain nor a restricting of any right or any privilege. It was the renunciation by the United States of the absolute right to participate in those fisheries which the United States had enjoyed from the beginning, and which had been expressly recognized, previous to the Treaty of 1783. The United States had renounced the right of fishing within one marine league of the coast. Under the Convention of 1818, the Americans still continued to fish, until disturbances arose in 1861, when the Provincial Government claimed the right to exclude American fishermen to a greater extent than three miles from the coast, putting upon that clause an entirely new interpretation—namely, that the line by which the three miles were to be measured was to be drawn from headland to headland of all the buoys along the coast, including the great Bay of Fundy, the Bay of Chalcer, Northumberland Straits, the Strait of Canso, &c. That would have excluded American fishermen from some of the most valuable fishing grounds on that coast. The American Government never admitted the justice of that interpretation. In 1815, by a remonstrance of Mr. Stevenson, the then Minister to England, the matter was brought to the attention of the British Government. A case was then made up by the provincial authorities, and submitted to the law officers decided against the American claim; but the American Government refused to recognize that decision, and the British Government waived it in 1845; so that the fisheries went on. The Americans enjoyed them in common with the Provincuals after the Convention of 1818 until the Recipercity Treaty of 1854. By that treaty Americans were again admitted to the exercise of the right, and were allowed to fishalong the coast, without reference to the three miles' jurisdiction. That was the state of the case till the Reciprocity Treaty was abrogated. The American fishermen were now thrown ba allowed to fishalong the coast, without reference to the three miles jurisdiction. That was the state of the case till the Reciprocity Treaty was abrogated. The American fishermen were now thrown back on the rights which they enjoyed previous to the Reciprocity Treaty. The House would perceive that some important questions of construction would arise under that state of things. It would become a question under which treaty we were now to enjoy the right of fishing on these coasts. The British claimed that by the Treaty of 1814 the preceding Treaty of 1783 was annulled; but that claim could not be maintained, because, if so, then it was equally clear that the Treaty of 1818 must have been annulled by the Treaty of 1854; so that they were thrown back, either on the original concession in the Treaty of 1783, or on the rights which were enjoyed previous to that time. Probably, however, the construction which both Governments would consent to put upon it would be that, by the abrogation of the Treaty of 1834, both parties were thrown back on the Convention of 1835, and the American fishermen would be permitted to carry on their share of the lisherios, as they were unasthat Convention, to within three miles of the coast. He had no idea that the American Government would ever consent to the drawing of a line from headland to headland of these great bays. Such action was preposterous. In the decision given by the law-officers of the Crown, they said that the term "headland," as used in the Treaty of 1838, was evidently intended to mean the headlands of those great bays. But it so happened that the term "headland" was not in that Convention of all, indicating great carelessness in the examination of the case.

Mr. Stavens inquired whether, under the Law of Nations, and without any treaty or convention, American fishermen had not the right to iish to within a maxime league of the shore?

Mr. Raymond gave it as his own opinion that all those treaties were abrogated, and that the within a maxime

fishermen had not the right to fish to within a marine league of the shore?

Mr. RAYMOND gave it as his own opinion that all those treaties were abrogated, and that we fell back on the rights which we enjoyed before any treaty. According to the Law of Nations we had certainly the right to fish to within a marine league of the shore all along the coast.

Mr. Pike stated that his object in offering the resolution which formed the groundwork of this preliminary report, was not a belligerent one. There were 1,000 American vessels now on the fishing grounds, manned by active, energetic, quick-witted men, and perhaps there was an equal number of British vessels there manned by men jealous of their rights. If these parties were allowed to adjudicate their own claims, it would be easily seen that trouble might arise. The Provincial Legislature proposed to have an armed police force there, and it was but right that the American Government should have one or more armed vessels there to protect the peace.

to have an armed police force there, and it was but right that the American Government should have one or more armed vessels there to protect the peace.

Mr. RAYMOND simply desired to put the House in possession of the leading facts of the case. He was not aware that the British Government had given any official information to this Government of the steps taken in connection with the matter, but he found in The London Trimes of March 17, a statement in an editorial article, relating to the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, that vessels of war had been placed on the coast to protect the British rights and to prevent collision, and that the American fishermen would be duly warned and the exclusion of their beats enforced. He was of the opinion that the only grounds on which the British had any shadow of right to warn off our fishermen was the small strip of three miles from this coast. He thought it quite right and proper that the British Government should send armed vessels there to act as police and prevent collision, and he thought it equally necessary and proper that our Government should do the same. On that point there was no difference of opinion in the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He had no doubt that our Government had taken such steps. He did not anticipate any collision, although he could readily see that if the claims of each party were pushed to their extreme limits there would arise a question which might lead eventually to war. Our interests in those fisheries were well worth protecting at all costs and hazards, and it was therefore important that there should be sufficient force there to protect them, and to prevent a

permanent security of our rights. He had been instructed to offer a resolution of inquiry. He believed that the inquiry would meet with a prompt response, and that the House would receive such information as would serve as a basis for winstever action the House might think fit to take. It would be seen that steps had been taken to secure our rights, and information of those steps would be very readily communicated.

Mr. RAYMOND then offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the House what steps have been taken to protect the rights and interests of American citizens in the fishing grounds adjacent to the British Provinces, and whether any legislation or other action on the part of Congress is, in his judgment necessary to secure those rights and interests, in consequence of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854.

The resolution was adopted.

PRINTING REVENUE DOCUMENTS.

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Mr. LAPLIN, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print for the use of the House 7,000 extra copies; for the use of the Tressury Department 1,000 extra copies of the special reports of the United States Revenue Commissioners in distilled spirits, petroleum, proprietary medicines, iron and steel, wood, copper and zine, &c.

proprietary medicines, iron and steel, wool, copper and zinc, &c.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to amend by requiring the Public Printer to furnish a complete index of the contents, and said he would move a similar amendment to all resotions to print pamphlets, &c. The amendment was agreed to and the resolution adopted.

COMMITTEE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The SPEAKER announced the following appointments to fill vacancies in committees caused by Mr. Radford being excused from service on them: On the Committee on Elections, Mr. Nicholson; on the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, Mr. Hubbell (N. V.).

LAND GRANTS TO SOUTHERN STATES.

The Speaker presented a Message from the President, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of War, with accompanying papers, in relation to grants of land made by acts of Congress passed in the years 1830, 1853 and 1856, to the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida and Louisiana, to aid in the construction of certain radroads. These grants would expire by limitation on the 11th of August, 1866, leaving the roads for whose benefit they were conferred in an unfinished condition, and the President recommends that the time within which they must be completed shall be extended for a period of fire years; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

five years; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THANKS TO GEN. HANCOCK.

Mr. ANCONA, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back with a substitute, the joint resolution, expressive of the thanks of Congress to Major-Gen. Hancock, for his gallant, meritorious, and conspicuous share, in the great and decisive victory of Gettysburg. The substitute was agreed to, and the resolution was passed.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

He also reported a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims by giving it jurisdiction to hear and determine all claims of paymasters, commissaries of subsistence and other disbarsing officers of the United States for relief from responsibility on account of losses of public funds or vouchers by capture or otherwise during the late war. On motion of Mr. Conkling the bill was recommitted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Demino, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back with amendments a bill to revive the grade of General in the United States Army. It authorizes the President of the United States Army. It authorizes the President of the United States whenever he shall deem it expedient, to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a General of the Army of the United States, to be selected from among those officers in the military service of the United States most distinguished for courage, skill, and ability. It fixes the pay proper standing the month, and the allowances the same as were given to the Lieutenant-General by the act of February 29, 1861, reviving that grade.

Mr. Damino said he would not ask the House to consider the bill now, but would ask its pestpenement as a special order till Tuesday next. It was so ordered.

Milletary and the Committee on Military. On motion of Mr. Demino the Committee on Military.

that subject being deemed necessary.

VARIOUS MILITARY AFPAIRS.

Mr. Kerenem, from the same Committee, reported an act for the relief of the Rev. D. H. Hermanee, late Chaplain of the 128th Regiment, Now-York Volunteers, which was considered and passed.

granting lands to the State of Oregon to build a military road. After considerable discussion, in which Measure. Rousseau, Henderson, Conkling, and Wilson (Iowa) participated, the bill was, on motion of Mr. Rousseau, referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. ANCONA, from the same Committee, reported a bill for the relief of John C. McFerran, Paymaster of the United States army, to allow him, in the estilement of his accounts, the difference between an amount receipted for by him, as contained in a strong box, and the amount which it actually contained. After considerable discussion the bill was recommitted.

Mr. Schneck, from the same Committe, reported a joint

the bill was recommitted.

Mr. SOHENCE, from the same Committe, reported a joint resolution appointing managers for the National asylumfor disabled volunteer soldiers, which was considered and

Mr. Schence, from the same Committee, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the House a list of all persons or firms, manufacturers of artificial limbs, who have been employed or anthorized to furnish arms, legs, hands, or feet, of their invention or construction, to the soldiers, at the expense of the Government. Also, a list of the names and residences of all soldiers thus furnished, indicating also, in the case of each man, what artificial limb or member has been provided for him, at what date, at what cost, and from what manufacturer.

bor has been provided for him, at what was the constraint of the relief of paymesters in the army. It provides that there shall be allowed or paid to paymesters and additional paymesters of the army, who have been employed in the payment of troops during the War of the Rebelsion, a commission of one-fourth of one per cent on all the sums actually disbursed by them, as a compensation for their risks and labors attending such service. The amount that may become due under the act shall be paid by any paymester of the army, out of any moneys appropriated for the pay of the army, on a certificate, to be issued by the Second Auditor of the Treasury, that the accounts of such paymester of additional paymester have been examined and adjusted; previded that said commission to any one paymester shall not exceed at the rate of \$1,000 per annum for the time he was actually in service and employed as disbursing officer, from the commencent of the war to the cessation of active hostilities on April 13, 1865.

The bill was read twice and the morning hour having expired, it went over till to-morrow.

Mr. Bidwellt, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back the bill to amend the fifth section of the Agricultural College bill, by extending the time within which its provisions shall be accepted, and such college established. After considerable discussion, and propositions to amend, the bill was recommitted, with authority to report at any time.

to report at any time.

Mr. Kasson, from the Committee on Uniform System of Coinage, Weights and Measures, reported back a bill to authorize the coinage of five-cent pieces. It directs that as soon as practicable, after the possing of the act, there shall be coined at the Mint of the United States a sive-cent piece, composed of copper and nickel, in such proportion (not exceeding 25 per cent of nickel) as shall be determined by the Director of the Mint, the standard weight of which shall be 00 grains, with no greater deviation than four grains to such piece, the shape, weight and device of the coin to be determined by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of Treasury.

In reply to a question, Mr. Kasson stated that the Drector of the mint had prepared a suggestive model somewhat larger in diameter than the three cent piece authorized by last Congress. It was left in the hill, as in mand in the case of the smaller coins, to the discretion of the Governor of the Mint and the Secretary of the Treasurys Mr. GRINNELL inquired what the device was.

Mr. Kasson could only say it was not the intention to provide it with the head of any living person.

Mr. Thayer (Ponn.) remarked that that was ratisfactory.

expired, it went over till to-morrow.

THE BANKRUT BILL.

The next business in order was the motion made by Mr.
Driggs (Mich.) to reconsider the vote whereby the bill to
establish a uniform system of Bankruptey, which was rejected about a week since.
Mr. Conkling asked whether if the rote was reconsidered the friends of the bill would permit earlier votes also
to be considered, so as to almit amendments; or whether
they would consent to its being recommitted.

Mr. JENGERS replied that if the bill reorganizing the
Judiciary, which had recently passed the Senate, should
become a law, it would necessitate some modification of
the details of this bill, and suggested that much modification might properly be left to the Judiciary Committee
of the Senate. But if the gentleman from New-York had
any important amendment to suggest he would let it be
offered now.

The Speaker stated that no amendment could be of-

offered now.

The SPHAKER stated that no amendment could be offered to the bill in its present shape, and that the vote ordering it to a third reading could not now be reconsidered, but that the bill could be recommitted with or without instructions.

Mr. JENEKES intimated that a recommittal of the bill would be, in effect, its defeat.

Mr. CONKLING asked whether it would not be acceptable to have it recommitted with leave to report at any time.

ble to have it recommitted with leave to represent time.

Mr. Jenckes replied that it was not a matter for him but the House to decide. He understood the objections of the gontleman from New-York to be simply to the machinery of the bill.

Mr. Conklino said his objections were not designed at all to diminish the credit due to the gentleman from Rhode Island and to the Select Committee for preparing a bill which contained so many valuable principles and provisions, and he was quite willing to vote for it if some of the objections, which to him seemed unanswerable, were removed from it.

Mr. Cook intimated that his objections to it was, that it overruled the Homestead Exemption laws of the State of Hilmois. He was unwilling to exchange the one for the other.

of Hilmois. He was unwilling to exchange the one for the other.

Mr. Npalding gave it as his opinion that the bill as it now stood was the beat bankrupt or insolvency law to be found in the English language. He had submitted it to the examination of some of the best business men of the country, and their report of it was to be considered as an act in favor of creditors rather than of debtors.

The first question—being the reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was rejected—was taken by Yess and Nays, and resulted: Yeas, 83; Nays, 45. So the vete rejecting it was reconsidered. The question then recursed on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Drigos (Mich.) moved the previous question.

Mr. Conkling (N. Y.) asked him to withdraw that notion, that he might move to recommit with a —e to report at any time.

Mr. Jenekins (R. I.) thought the question might as well be met now, leaving details to be settled hereafter.

Mr. JENCKES (R. I.) thought the question might as well be met now, leaving details to be settled hereafter.

The previous question was seconded. The vote on ordering the main question was taken by Yeas and Nays, and fesulted: Yeas, 68; Nays, 67.

Mr. JENCKES offered to let the vote on the passage of the bill be taken on a day to be fixed. Objection was made, and the House proceeded to vote by Yeas and Nays en the passage of the bill. The vote resulted: Yeas, 70; Nays, 73. The following is the vote in detail:

No further motion to reconsider being in order, Mr. CONKLING subsequently introduced the same bill asew with some modifications, and it was read twice and referred to the Select Committee on the Bankrupt law.

with some modifications, and it was read twice and referred to the Select Committee on the Bankrupt law.

GENERAL MATTERS.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, when the following matters were taken up and disposed of:
Senate amendment to the set to incorporate the Mujual Fire Insurance Company of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia. The Senate amendment to the act to reimburse the State of Pennsylvania for money advanced the Government for war purposes. The amendment, which was simply to fill a blank with the words "March 14, 1864," was, on motion of Mr. Myers, concurred in.

The Senate bill to provide for the disposal of certain lands therein named, was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The Senate bill to smend the act granting lands to the State of Oregon to sid in the construction of a military railroad from Eugenie City to the castern boundary of the State. Disposed of as the previous bill.

The Senate joint resolution respecting the burial of soldiers who died in the military service of the United States during the Rebellion. Considered and passed.

The Senate joint resolution respecting bounties to colored soldiers, and pension bounties and allowances to their hoirs. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Sonate bill to provide for the revision and consoli

their hoirs. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senate bill to provide for the revision and consolidation of the statutes of the United States. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The Senate bill, granting certain lands to the State of Michigan, to aid in the construction of a ship canal to connect the waters of Lake Superior with the lake known as Lac La Belle, in said State. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Connline (New-York) said that if the new coin

At a meeting of the Soldiers' and Saliers' Langue of this THE WARE OF COUNTRY PAIR